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Colony of Seychelles

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1933

Published by Command of His Excellency The Governor.



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1934.

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report.
For the year ending 31st December 1933.

Medical Department,
Seychelles, 30th May 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Seychelles for the year 1933, together with returns etc. appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. M. LANIER,

Acting Senior Medical Officer.

To

The Clerk to Governor,
Victoria.

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COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year ending 31st December 1933.

SECTION 1.—ADMINISTRATION.

A.—Staff

The establishment for 1933 as sanctioned in the Estimates was as follows :—

European.

The Chief Medical Officer.
Resident Surgeon.
Assistant Medical Officer South Mahé.
Surgeon Dentist.

Asiatic.

Assistant Medical Officer South Mahé.
Assistant Medical Officer Praslin.

The Staff of the Hospital was as follows :—

- 3 Hospital sisters.
- 1 Headmidwife.
- 7 Probationer nurses.
- 1 midwife.
- 1 probationer midwife.
- 2 ward maids Maternity.
- 3 Male Attendants at Hospital (2 for day duty, one for night).
- 4 Ward maids (3 for day duty, one for night)
- 1 cook.
- 1 cook's mate.
- 1 cook to nurses.
- 1 maid servant, quarters of sisters.
- 2 washerwomen.
- 10 District nurses.

Attached to Pharmacy and Chief Medical Officer's Office.

- 1 Dispenser and Chief Clerk.
- 1 Assistant Dispenser.
- 1 Storekeeper and second clerk.
- 1 Messenger.

Fiennes Institute.

- Master of Fiennes Institute.
- 1 Nurse.
 - 1 Cook.
 - 3 Male attendants (2 for day duty, one for night).
 - 1 Female attendant.

Male Leper Camp Round Island Praslin.

- Officer in charge A. M. O. Praslin.
Guardian.
2 labourers.
1 cook, 1 washerman (appointed from lepers in camp).

Female Leper Camp Round Island Mahé.

- Officer in charge Leprosy Campaign.
- 1 Female guardian.
 - 1 labourer.

Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum.

Officer in charge A. M. O. South Mahé.

- 1 Head Male attendant.
- 1 Head Female attendant.
- 2 Male attendants.
- 2 Female attendants.
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Gate keeper.

Quarantine, Public Health, Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy Campaign.

- 1 Sanitary Inspector.
- 6 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors (one assistant sanitary inspector works under the Victoria Town Board).
- 1 Dispenser.
- 3 labourers.
- 1 Keeper Quarantine Station.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

Officer in charge A. M. O. Praslin.

- 1 Nurse transferred from Seychelles Hospital.
- 1 Attendant and cook.

Shortage in Establishment.

During the year there was no shortage in the Medical Department.

Staff Changes.

- Mary Payet, Female attendant Lunatic Asylum, engagement terminated 28. 2. 33.
- Dr. Joseph, appointed as A. M. O. Praslin 16.5.33.
- Dr. Gonsalves went on leave on 29.5.33, termination of appointment.
- Dr. Lanier, returned off leave 18.7.33.
- Miss M. Morel, appointed attendant Lunatic Asylum 10.3.33.
- A. Murray Dentist, 3 months leave prior to termination of appointment 22.7.33.
- Dr. Bradley 3 months leave prior to retirement 1.10. 33.
- Dr. Lanier, appointed Ag. Senior Medical Officer 1.10. 33.
- C. Antat, Messenger, two months leave prior to retirement 30. 10. 33.
- Nurse Tregarthen resigned 30. 10. 33.
- Nurse St. Ange, appointment of 1. 11. 33.
- D. Rose, Temporary appointment as messenger 1.11.33.
- Nurse A. Hoareau resigned 31.12.33.
- E. Vidot, appointed guardian of Round Island Praslin (on 3 months probation) 9.11.33.
- B. Port-Louis, Guardian Round Island Praslin, services dispensed with 9.11.33.

B.—Legislation Enacted in 1933.

REGULATIONS.

- Regulation No. 166 of 1933. Providing treatment for the public by a Government Medical Officer.
- Regulation No. 244 of 1933. Replacing Hospital Regulation No. 165.

C.—Financial.

The estimated expenditure of the year 1933 was Rs. 99,712, of this amount :—

Personal emoluments amounted to	...	...	Rs. 61,857
Other charges which include cost of drugs and instruments, dieting, uniforms, etc	...	...	Rs. 37,855
		Total	99,712

The total expenditure for the year was :—

Personal emoluments	...	...	Rs. 58,703.91
Other charges	,, 42,864.17
		Total	Rs. 101,568.08

Amount overexpended	Rs. 1,856.08
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The total amount paid by patients for Hospital fees in 1933 amounted to Rs. 4,360.15, this includes fees amounting to Rs. 777.00 paid by patients in the Lunatic Asylum.

The fees in Maternity Department amounted to Rs. 2,094.00.

The amount received for sale of drugs in the Government Pharmacy was Rs. 2,761.17

Public Pharmacy.

Once more attention is drawn to the necessity of having, in the interest of the Colony, a qualified Chemist in charge of the Public Pharmacy.

Section II.

Public Health.

During the year the health of the European population was good.

The death of three Europeans was registered during the course of the year.

The total death rate for the Colony in 1933 was 12.04 per 1,000 compared with 12.86 in 1932.

Communicable Diseases.

Influeuza of a mild form is prevalent especially during the change of the monsoons.

Dengue and chicken pox are endemic, at present these diseases are mild, and no serious symptoms are present.

Elephantiasis is seen, and cases of Beri-Beri occur in the outlying islands.

Tuberculosis of the pulmonary type is common especially amongst the poorer classes.

Leprosy is increasing and this disease requires to be carefully supervised, as the native population is careless and indifferent with regard to this disease.

Syphilis and Gonorrhœ are common diseases in the Colony.

Ankylostomiasis is prevalent, but is kept in check by sanitary supervision and free treatment centres all over the Colony.

Amœbic Dysentry is prevalent in some districts in the rainy season.

Jiggers are not increasing but are found all over the Colony especially in the sandy plains near the seashore.

Pneumonia is one of the principal cause of death and at certain seasons of the year is prevalent.

Population.

On the 31st December 1933 the estimated population was 28,731 viz : 13,967 males and 14,764 females. The population has increased since 1932 by 496 persons (236 males and 260 females).

Births.

There were 821 births (427 males and 324 females) in 1933.

The total birth rate was 28.57 per one thousand (males being 14.86 and females 13.71 per one thousand. There was a decrease of 53 births in 1933 compared to 1932.

Deaths.

346 deaths were registered in 1933 (188 males and 158 females) as compared to 363 in 1932 showing a decrease of 17 deaths. The death rate in 1933 being 12.14 per one thousand (males being 6.54 and females 5.60 per one thousand compared to 12.86 per one thousand in 1932.

Still Births.

51 still births were registered in 1933 (26 males and 25 females) showing a decrease of 8.

Marriages.

180 marriages were celebrated in 1933 viz : At the Central Office 123. At South Mahé Office 33, at the Praslin Office 14, and at La Digue Office 5 showing a decrease of 5 marriages as compared to 1932. There was 1 marriage in articulo mortis celebrated in 1933.

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death during 1933 were certified as follows :—

Ill defined causes 37, Senile decay 41, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 18, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 15, Congenital Syphilis 14, Hemiplegia 10, Endocarditis 9, Hereditary Syphilis 9, Myocarditis 9, Broncho Pneumonia 7, Tertiary Syphilis 7.

Sudden Deaths.

14 sudden deaths were reported during the year as follows :—

Acute Pulmonary congestion and Pericarditis	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	1
Degeneration of heart	...	...	1
Fracture of base of skull	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage due to rupture of right hypogastric artery	...	...	1
Heart failure	...	...	1
Ill defined causes	...	...	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	1
Shock following injuries and Thoracic injuries	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			14

Twin Born Children.

14 twin births were registered in 1933 viz : 10 at the Central Office, 4 at South Mahé Office.

Tardy Declarations.

17 tardy declarations of births were registered in 1933 in accordance with Section 33 (2) of Ordinance No. 4 of 1893.

Illegitimate Children.

There were 821 births in 1933, of which 507 were legitimate and 314 illegitimate ; 79 of the latter were subsequently acknowledged by their natural father, in accordance with the French Code.

Registration.

For cases that are reported without a death certificate, it is the custom for the Civil Status Officer to call for a Police enquiry into the case. If no foul play or evidence of injury is discovered the Police Magistrate may order the death to be registered as "ill-defined" causes.

During 1933 there were 37 deaths registered under this heading.

European Population.

They enjoyed good health during the year.

Officials.

I attach the number of officials treated at head quarters at Victoria during the year ; the return includes junior clerks, messengers, boatmen, police and labourers.

Only a few of these cases were serious, the greater number being minor ailments, such as indigestion, cough, slight contusions etc.

This return does not include those treated in the outlying districts by the Assistant Medical Officers.

Office of Agriculture	...	...	42
Audit	...	...	4
Charity	...	...	66
Governor's Office	...	...	8
Medical	...	...	12
Legal	...	...	22
Police	...	...	93
Port	...	...	22
Printing	...	...	23
Post Office	...	...	8
P. W. D.	...	...	86
Treasury	...	...	8
Victoria Town Board	...	...	79
Ecclesiastical	...	...	40
			<hr/>
			513
			<hr/>

Police Department.

The actual strength of the Police all ranks on the 31st December 1933 was 88 men, leaving a shortage of 5 men, to complete the authorised establishment.

Admitted to Hospital ... 14
 Number of days absent from duty 470
 During the year, died one man.
 The Police enjoyed average health during the year.

SECTION III.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

This work is carried out under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer assisted by the Medical Officers in the Country districts.

Mosquito and Insect borne diseases.

No cases of Malaria were reported from the Aldabra group of islands where an outbreak occurred in 1931.

Epidemic diseases.

There was no outbreak of epidemic diseases in the Colony during the year.

Vaccination of children.

The Lymph supplied was of good quality and the results were as follows :—

Central district :	1st time ...	475	
	2nd time ...	4	
	3rd time ...	1	
			480
S. Mahé district :	1st time ...	181	
	2nd time ...	8	
	3rd time ...	1	
			190
Praslin and La Digue :	1st time ...	...
	2nd time ...	...	137
	3rd time ...	...
Grand total	...	...	807

Ankylostomiasis Campaign.

Twice a year all dwelling houses and compounds are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to see that they are kept in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

The Medical Officer in charge of Praslin and La Digue superintended and carried out the mass treatment in his district, assisted by the Sanitary Inspector.

Mass treatment was carried out at the following centres, the vermifuge used was *Chenopodium*, in conjunction with castor oil and Magnesium Sulphate.

Return of patients treated and districts visited :—

		Brought forward	9,574
Seychelles Hospital	3,101	Quatre Bornes	332
Beau Vallon	1,072	Takamaka	265
Bel Ombre	76	Baie Lazare	584
Glacis	805	Anse à la Mouche	294
Macabé	75	Anse Boileau	889
Maldivé	284	Le Niôle	30
Anse Etoile	434	Praslin, Grand Anse	269
Bel Air	675	Baie Ste Anse	403
Sans Souci	133	Consolation	120
Port Glaud	424	Anse La Farine	19
La Misère	209	Anse Kerlan	49
Grand Anse	247	Anse Boudin	27
Cascade	498	Anse Possession	3
Anse aux Pins	762	La Digue, La Passe	428
Anse Royale	451		
Bougainville	328		
		Total	13,286
	9,574		

A total of 13,286 mass treatment was given in 1933.

Leprosy Campaign.

The guardian of a segregated leper is now liable to a fine if he allows such leper to contravene any of the condition imposed by the Sanitary authorities. Previously the guardians and family of lepers treated these regulations as a dead letter.

It is to be hoped that now the regulations affecting segregated lepers will be more carefully observed by the guardians than in the past.

Hydnocreol injections were used in the treatment of Leprosy and certain cases especially the early ones seemed to improve under this treatment.

The female lepers are still kept at the old leper camp at Round Island Mahé. This increases the cost of maintenance as all services have to be duplicated, and it means a serious item of expenditure which could be avoided by having only one Leper Asylum.

The cost of maintenance of lepers for 1933 was Rs 7305.30, the number of known lepers in Seychelles is 87 made up as follows :—

Mahé 24, Praslin 15, La Digue 6, giving a total of 45 segregated lepers and there are 42 in the two Asylums. In the Asylum at Round Island Praslin 23 and at the Round Island Leper Camp Mahé 19 females. The boy who was segregated with the females was transferred to private segregation at Cascade Mahé.

Census of Lepers Seychelles Colony.

Round Islands Leper Camps Mahé and Praslin.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of lepers in residence on 1.1.33 ...	25	21	46
Number of patients transferred from Mahé to Leper Camp	1	—	1
Number of patients died ...	3	2	5
Total 31.12.33 ...	23	19	42

Mahé Island.

Number of segregated lepers on 1.1.33. ...	14	10	24
New cases discovered in 1933 ...	1	1	2
	15	11	26
Patient transferred from Mahé to Praslin ...	—	1	1
Patient transferred from Mahé to Leper Camp	1	—	1
Total 31.12.33. ...	14	10	24

Praslin Island.

Number of segregated lepers on 1.1.33. ...	8	6	14
Patient transferred from Mahé to Praslin	—	1	1
Total 31.12.33. ...	8	7	15

La Digue Island.

Number of segregated lepers on 1.1.33 ...	5	0	5
New cases discovered in 1933 ...	—	2	2
	5	2	7
Patient died 1933 ...	—	1	1
Total 31.12.33. ...	5	1	6

Total number of lepers in the Seychelles Islands on the 31st December 1933 is 87.

General measures of Sanitation.

No new sanitary Laws were promulgated during the year, the fundamental Law with regard to public health is Ord. No. 31 of 1900 with various amending Ordinances Nos 3/1902, 32/1902, 10/1903, 8/1910, 7/1922 and G. N. 64/1901.

The Victoria Town Board enforce the provisions of above Ordinances and in the Country districts Local Board of Health are charged with the same duties.

Special regulation made during the year.

Regulation No. 166 of 1933. Providing treatment for the public by a Government Medical Officer.

Regulation No. 224 of 1933. Replacing Hospital Regulation No. 165.

The following prosecutions were entered in 1933.

Having no Latrines.

4 householders were prosecuted.

2 do were fined, fines amounting to Rs 7.

2 cases were dismissed.

Latrines full.

3 householders were prosecuted.

2 do were fined, fines amounting to Rs 5.50.

1 case was dismissed.

Insanitary yards.

16 Householders were prosecuted.

9 do were fined, fines amounting to Rs 28.

1 case was dismissed.

4 cases were withdrawn.

1 householder was discharged.

1 do was given the benefit of the doubt.

Bad condition of latrines.

7 householders were prosecuted.

5 do were fined, fines amounting to Rs 23.50.

2 cases were dismissed.

Pollution of Rivers.

2 Offenders were prosecuted.

2 do were fined, fines amounting to Rs 4.25.

Killing pigs in Victoria elsewhere than at the Slaughter House.

3 Offenders were prosecuted.

2 do were fined, fines amounting to Rs 13.

1 do was discharged.

Breach of Quarantine Regulations.

1 Offender was prosecuted.

1 do was acquitted.

Selling meat in Victoria elsewhere than at the Victoria Market

2 Offenders were prosecuted.

1 do was fined, amounting to Rs 6.50.

1 case was dismissed.

Adulteration of milk.

3 Hawkers were prosecuted.

3 cases pending before Court.

Meat inspection of Abattoir Victoria by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Number of oxen slaughtered in 1933	329
Number of pigs " " "	394
Number of Green Turtles	408

The following were found diseased and destroyed.

1 Green turtle was in putrid condition when brought at the Slaughter house.

1 Green turtle was in a state of extreme emaciation, the meat flabby.

Inspection of sites.

During 1933 there were six applications to keep pigs within the central part of the Town of Victoria, all applications were investigated and sites marked out.

Sewage Disposal.

Since October 1933 the system of dumping the excreta in a cofferdam one mile out at sea was discontinued. The cofferdam itself required extensive repairs and as trenching ground situated about a mile out of town was offered for that purpose the system in force until 1930 of disposal of night soil by trenching was once more adopted. Definite directions were issued by the Sanitary Department as to the method of laying out the trenching ground, these were carefully complied with and up to the present this system has been working satisfactorily with no complaints of unpleasant smells or flies in the neighbourhood.

Although this mode of disposal of night soil requires careful sanitary supervision it is probably the most suitable one for this Colony as long as sufficient ground remains available for that purpose.

Scavengering.

In the Country Districts the Local Boards are responsible for the cleanliness of their districts. In the Town of Victoria the Town Board has a staff of men with carts to collect from house to house domestic refuse which is then dumped on the foreshore.

Drainage.

The system employed is that of open gutters to drain the surface water after the rains. There are also a great number of small rivulets which act as natural drains for surface waters.

Water Supply.

The Colony has an excellent water supply, and for drinking purposes the water taken directly from the mountains is pure, palatable, and free from pathogenic organisms. Except in heavy rain the water is clear and sparkling, and the supply is adequate.

Offensive trades.

There are no offensive trades in the Colony but special regulations are made for the Town of Victoria to prevent soap factories and bakehouses becoming a nuisance from smoke etc.

Clearance of bush and under-growth.

The destruction of trees along river banks, and the denudation of mountain tops by the indiscriminate cutting down of trees for building purposes and firewood may endanger the water supply of the Colony.

A system of re-afforestation has however been started by the Department of Agriculture and at the Niol district which is the principal catchment area for the town of Victoria, several thousands seedlings have been planted.

School Hygiene.

Apart from the two secondary schools which are not under Government control, there are 27 grant-in-aid schools at which free elementary education is given, and which are assisted and controlled by Government.

Medical Inspections of schools are periodically carried out by the Medical Officers of this Department during the year and a detailed report of these inspections will be found in Appendix G.

The health of the children on the whole was good, ventilation and light in the school rooms were sufficient and there was no overcrowding.

In certain schools latrine accommodation appeared insufficient but on the whole they are clean although in some of them certain type of deodoriser should be provided. The attention of the managers of the schools has been called to this.

The teaching of Hygiene has been made compulsory in all the grant-in-aid schools.

Drill and Physical exercise are also taught in most of them.

Labour Conditions in Outlying Islands.

The bulk of the labourers are of African descent and are mostly engaged in Agricultural work on coconut Estates in Mahé and on the outlying islands. Some men are also recruited for work on the islands of Glorieuse and Juan de Nova which are under the administration of Madagascar. Reports from Madagascar show that the sanitary condition of these French islands is satisfactory and that the scale and type of rations are the same as those laid down for the labourers of the Seychelles outlying islands.

Labourers for outlying islands are now medically examined before their departure and this is in the interests of both owners and labourers.

The floating population of the islands is estimated at 1000.

During the year the number of labourers engaged for the outlying islands were as follows :—

				Brought forward	...	463
Aldabra group	...	...	103	Plate Island	...	25
Denis island	...	...	206	Coetivy	...	41
Remire island and Amirantes	...	...	23	Poivre	...	22
Daros	...	...	38	Astove	...	24
Providence	...	...	14	Flat Island	...	6
St. Pierre	...	...	79	Desroches	...	18
				Total		599

The following is the number of labourers who returned from the outlying islands in 1933 :—

				Brought forward	...	391
Daros	...	...	48	Plate island	...	13
Desroches	...	...	37	Aldabra group	...	207
Marie Louise	...	...	51	Alphonse	...	57
Coetivy	...	...	99	Glorieuse	...	13
Farquhar	...	...	71	St. Pierre	...	114
Providence	...	...	25	Remire	...	2
Poivre	...	...	60	Astove	...	25
				Total		822

During the year an inspection of the island of Coetivy was carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his report is attached as an appendix.

Food in relation to health and disease.

All meat and fish in the Colony are sold in the public markets where they are examined by a sanitary Inspector. The latter also attends at the slaughter house every day to inspect the meat before it is sent to the markets.

Polished rice is the staple food of the natives of the main island, but in the outlying islands only "unpolished" rice can be given as rations, yet Beri-Beri still occurs on the Outlying islands.

As adulteration of milk was becoming frequent a Regulation was passed during the year to the effect that "any milk intended for sale will be considered as being adulterated when the specific gravity is lower than 1025 when tested at 60 ° F with the lactometer and if containing less than 3% cream".

Measures taken to spread the knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.

All grant-in-aid schools have to receive during school hours instructions in elementary Hygiene and Sanitation and special attention is devoted to Ankylostomiasis. Children are taught the source of infection and mode of propagation of this disease and the methods to control same.

Training of sanitary personnel.

Special classes in Hygiene and Sanitation are carried out and lectures given by the Medical Officer to the Sanitary Inspectors.

Instruction is given on tinned foods, inspection of bakehouses, manufactures of mineral water and ice, inspection of meat at slaughter house, adulteration of milk, fumigation of cargo and sterilisation of passengers' luggage, construction of sanitary latrines, urinals, mode of disposal of night soil and supervision of this service, prophylaxis of Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy.

Recommendation for future work.

A new Leper Asylum should be provided for both male and female inmates as a single segregation camp will reduce the cost of administration. At present two staffs have to be kept and two islands used. Neither of the present islands is suitable. The ideal island will be one with a supply of fresh water and sufficiently fertile to allow able-bodied lepers to grow their own vegetables etc.

A small isolation hospital should also be provided at the quarantine station.

IV. Port Health work.

In the Colony of Seychelles the principal Health authority is the Chief Medical Officer aided by a Health Committee composed of the Health Officer, the Inspector of Police and three other persons appointed annually by the Governor.

Laws and Regulations.

The Laws and Regulations governing quarantine, and Port Administration are contained in Ordinance No. 1 of 1916, and Ordinance 33 of 1919 with Quarantine Regulations enacted under these Ordinances.

The above Ordinances and Regulations are now under revision and a new Ordinance is under consideration so as to bring the present laws more closely into conformity with the International Sanitary Convention.

During 1933 the following ships called at Mahé. Steamers 41, British Men-of-War 2, French Men-of-War 2, Sailing ships 6, Motor vessels 3, Dhow 1.

From Bombay	...	...	13
„ Mombasa	...	...	21
„ Madagascar	...	...	10
„ Mauritius	...	...	5
„ Colombo	...	...	2
„ Kutch	...	...	1
„ Laurenço Marques	...	...	1
„ Las Palmas	...	...	1
„ Glorieuse	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			55
Free pratique	...	...	37
Partial pratique	...	...	14
Full Quarantine	...	...	4
			<hr/>
			55

Deratisation of Ships.

Two sailing ships were deratised in 1933 viz : the S. V. Wanetta from Madagascar and the S. V. Zipporah from Aldabra island, six dead rats were found and a great quantity of minor vermines such as cockroaches were killed. Fees amounting to Rs 70 were collected.

Number of passengers landed in Mahé.

1st class	...	...	59
2nd class	...	...	109
Deck	...	...	224
			<hr/>
Total			392

Number of passengers who left Seychelles.

1st class	...	...	58
2nd class	...	...	108
Deck	...	...	206
			<hr/>
Total			372

Quarantine station Long Island.

The number of visitors who visited the Quarantine Station in 1933 was 159. Visitors staying at the Quarantine Station were 32. Picnic Parties 127. Fees amounting to Rs 4.75 were collected. Nineteen passengers from Bombay and thirty two from Mombasa were detained in quarantine.

Rs 530.31 were spent for the maintenance of the Quarters etc. The Quarters require extensive repairs.

V. Maternity and child welfare.

The Maternity Department is under the charge of a Head Midwife who in addition to her other duties has to deliver lectures to the district midwives. Probationer midwives are trained in practical work, attend a course of lectures in Midwifery and child welfare, and a short course in general nursing and hygiene.

A probationer midwife when qualified is placed in one of the districts of Mahé and is paid a retaining fee of Rs 12 per month ; she is allowed private practice, but she must attend pauper cases free.

The old untrained midwife is now being replaced by a qualified midwife who has a fair average knowledge of midwifery and diseases of the new born.

In Appendix table III of this report the figures are given of infant mortality under one and up to 5 years.

The still birth rate is high and is probably due to syphilis.

Nurses in training at the Hospital have to take out in their 3rd year a special course of midwifery lectures delivered by one of the staff.

There were admitted to the Maternity Department during the year 233 patients.

230 babies were born in the Hospital including six cases of twins.

Primipariæ Male Babies	...	...	...	38
Multipariæ Male Babies	...	...	...	80
				—
				118
Multipariæ Female Babies	...	...	...	74
Primipariæ Female Babies	...	...	...	38
				—
				112
				—
			Total	230

16 babies were still born the causes of death being :

Hereditary Syphilis	...	...	...	15
Hydrocæphali	...	...	...	1
				—
			Total	16

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

5 new born Children died during the year.

Hereditary Syphilis 5

There were 13 cases of miscarriage and abortion principally due to syphilis.

Forceps were applied in seven cases and Chloroform given in 8 cases of confinement.

Twins were born six times during the year.

23 cases miscalculated the date of confinement and left the Hospital to return later on curetage for metritis and retained products of abortion was performed 3 times, 8 from outside were admitted with post partum Hæmorrhage.

Anti-natal treatment was given in 13 cases for the following diseases :—

Abdominal colic	...	...	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage	...	...	8
Abcess of breast	...	...	3
Pseudo Cyesis	...	...	1
			—
		Total	13

The Maternity Department has twelve beds in third class, six in second, and two in first class.

The training school is invaluable for the training of district nurses as midwives and fills an important place in the needs of the Colony.

The fees paid by patients to the Maternity Department during the year amounted to Rs 2,094.00.

VI. Hospital, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinic Seychelles Hospital.

Seychelles hospital admittances during 1933. 922 patients were admitted consisting of 363 males and 559 females. There were in addition in the Hospital on the 1st January 1933, 27 patients (18 males and 9 females) making a total of 949 patients for 1933.

256 males and 486 females were discharged as cured.

57 males and 41 females were discharged as relieved.

24 males and 27 females were discharged as unrelieved.

There died 17 males and 6 females in the Hospital.

The average cost of third class and free patients is 50 cents per diem, that of second class about Rs 1.40 per diem. There are two first class (A and B) Class A works about Rs 4 and class B about Rs 2.50 per diem.

This does not include stimulants and medical extras.

X Ray and Electro Medical Department.

This Department continues to be of great assistance in the work of the Hospital.

From the end of July when the Resident Surgeon returned from leave until the end of the year 91 X Ray examinations (radioscopic and radiographic) were carried out of which 63 were free (57 o/o).

Diathermy treatment and Ultra-Violet irradiations with the Quartz mercury vapour lamp are also applied in this Department and a good many Hospital patients of the poorer classes received free electro medical treatment during the year.

Surgical operations performed in Seychelles Hospital.

Operations performed during the year 1933 numbered 345 of which 343 were cured, 2 died.

List of Operations.

Operation.	No.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Remarks.
GENERAL ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS.					
Hernia ...	16	16	...	...
„ (Strangulated) ...	1	1	...	...
„ (Umbilical) ...	1	1	...	...
Appendicitis (acute) ...	1	1	...	...
„ (sub-acute) ...	3	3	...	...
„ (Chronic) ...	4	4	...	...
Appendix abscess ...	1	1	...	...
Laparotomy of Intestinal obstruction ...	1	...	...	1	General peritonitis
GYNAECOLOGICAL OPERATIONS.					
Curetage ...	1	1	...	...
Hystorectomy ...	8	8	...	...
Bartholiman's abscess ...	2	2	...	...
Orchidectomy ...	1	1	...	...
GENITO URINARY OPERATIONS.					
Circumcision ...	12	12	...	...
External Urethotomy ...	1	1	...	...
Internal ...	1	1	...	...
Hydrocele ...	5	5	...	...
AMPUTATIONS					
Major ...	3	2	...	1	
OPERATIONS FOR REMOVAL OF NEW GROWTHS					
Benign ...	9	9	...	...
Malignant ...	3	3	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS					
Unclassified ...	257	257	...	...
Cataract ...	1	1	...	...
Pterygium ...	1	1	...	...
Fistula in ano ...	2	2	...	...
Haemorrhoids ...	4	4	...	...
Tonsils ...	1	1	...	...
Plastic ...	2	2	...	...
Fractures and dislocation ...	3	3	...	...
Total	345	343	...	2	

Victoria Prison.

The prison at Victoria is administered as a convict prison, and as a local prison, all the prisoners sleeping in association cells, the large cells can accomodate as many as 30 prisoners.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison are satisfactory, rations are adequate and of good quality. At times prisoners complain of maize rations, as they are principally rice eaters, but when they get accustomed to the maize diet they seem to thrive on it.

The general health was satisfactory during the year, there was no outbreak of any serious disease.

Prisoners were regularly employed on various industries such as carpentry and the making of mattresses, blinds, baskets etc., for the Government Officials.

There were 692 male and 56 female prisoners convicted during the year 1933.

615 males and 47 females were imprisoned for non payment of fines and costs including taxes, and 76 males and 9 females for penal purposes.

The unexpired terms of sentence of prisoners under detention on 31st December were as follows :—

1 to 5 years	...	...	14
6 months to 1 year	...	...	5
Below 6 months	...	...	8
For non payment of fines and taxes	...	...	56
			—
			83
			—

The minimum number of prisoners during the year was 14, the maximum 87, the daily average being 40.

The total number of prisoners sent to Hospital for treatment during the year was 3 males and 1 female.

The daily average on the sick list was 1.

The sanitary conditions of the prisons were satisfactory during the year.

Lunatic Asylum Expenditure 1933.

Maintenance	...	...	Rs	4,496.16
Upkeep of Asylum and Asylum ground	...	...	Rs	93.75
Total	...	...	Rs	4,589.91
Less amount paid by paying patients	...	...	Rs	777.00
			Rs	3,812.91
Salaries of attendents and Cook	...	...	Rs	3,343.86
Total cost of Asylum	...	...	Rs	7,156.77
Total amount voted for Asylum was	...	...	Rs	8,810.00
Balance in favour on 31st December 1933	...	...	Rs	1,653.23

Table showing the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths during the year ending 31st December 1933.

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
In Asylum including those out on trial	11	13	24	...	...	...
Cases admitted 1933						
First admission	3	2	5	...	...	...
Not first admission	3	2	5	...	...	...
	17	17	34	17	17	34
Cases discharged during 1933						
Recovered	1		1	...	...	...
Relieved						
Not improved						
Died	1	4	5	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died 1933	2	4	6	2	4	6
Remained in Asylum 31st December 1933 including those out on trial	...	...	...	15	13	28

Leper Asylum.

The Leper Asylum on Round Island Praslin has accommodation for male lepers only. The female quarters on the island have not yet been built. The advantages of having only one island as a leper asylum for both males and females are obvious from a financial and administrative point of view. Round Island Praslin is not however suitable for a leper Asylum.

The island is full of rocks and too hilly, most of the inmates cannot walk about as there is much climbing to do. Hence they remain idle all day long, taking no exercise, although this is so important in the treatment of their disease.

Owing to the rocky nature of the island the heat on it is often unbearable.

There is no water on the island and a pirogue has to go on the mainland daily to fetch a supply, consequently this is limited and in a disease like Leprosy an abundant supply of fresh water is essential for cleansing purposes.

There is a line of reefs stretching from Round Island to Anse la Farine (Praslin) and at low tide anyone can walk knee deep in the water from the camp to the mainland. Certain troublesome inmates frequently escape at night time and it is sometimes a couple of days before they are recaptured by the Police, and brought back to the camp. During that time they may have been a source of contagion to many people at Praslin and the public are evidently much concerned at such escapes.

All the inmates complain of the heat in their huts built of poilite sheets and corrugated iron roofs. If a more suitable island could be found with water on it a new Leper Establishment for both males and females could be set up and Round Island Praslin given up altogether as a Leper Asylum.

Fiennes Institute.

This Institution is situated at Plaisance about two miles from Victoria. It has accommodations for about 130 paupers. The Resident Surgeon who is also the Medical Superintendent of the Institute visits there three times a week and at other times when necessary.

The daily average number of patients in 1933 was 91.

There were 28 deaths during the year from senile decay, cerebral Hæmorrhage, and Syphilis.

Rs 7,473.39 were spent during the year for the upkeep of the Institution, this represents a saving of Rs 126.41 on the amount voted for the year.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 72.

The health of the inmates considering their advanced age was fair throughout the year, the industries which include mat, basket and broom making, maize cleaning etc., realised Rs 165.42 the cost of those industries was Rs 147.30, the difference being handed over to the paupers as a bonus.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

This Hospital is reported on by the Assistant Medical Officer in his report found as an appendix.

VII Meteorology.

This has been supplied by the Port Officer and is given in tabular form in Table V. It shows temperature, rainfall, winds and a column for total deaths in each month.

VIII Scientific.

There is nothing of a scientific nature to report. The disease locally known as "Decoqué" and which is met with mainly in the outlying islands still requires investigation.

TABLE I

Return showing the Medical Staff and the principal members of the subordinate staff.

Name and Qualifications.	Rank of appointment.	Where stationed on 31st Dec. 1933.	Remarks.
John T. Bradley M. D. ...	Chief Med. Officer	Victoria	
E. M. Lanier M.D., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. ...	Resident Surgeon	Hospital	
P. J. Gonsalves M. R. C. S. L.R.C.P. ...	Asst. Med. Officer	Engagement terminated	
K. C. Mathew M. B., B. S. ...	do	South Mahé	
P. M. Joseph M. B., B. S. ...	do	Praslin and La Digue	
A. Murray R. D. ...	Govt. Surg. Dentist	Engagement terminated	
J. E. Houareau ...	Dispenser	Victoria	
A. Loustau-Lalanne ...	Second Clerk and Storekeeper	do	
H. Barallon ...	Asst. Dispenser	do	
Sister Catherine ...	Matron	Seychelles Hosp.	
Sister Yvonne ...	Nursing Sister	do	
Sister Laure ...	do	do	
A. Grandcourt D. N. & M. S.R.N. ...	Head Midwife	do	
J. Faure C. M. ...	Midwife	do	
Seven probationary nurses ...	Probationers	do	
F. Westergreen ...	Sanitary Inspector	Victoria	
J. Hickey ...	Night San. Insp.	do	
A. Pool ...	Asst. San. Insp.	do	
M. Grandcourt ...	do.	South Mahé	
V. Soleil ...	do.	Praslin	
D. Morel ...	do.	Victoria	
M. Payet. ...	do.	South Mahé	
E. Collie ...	Master F. Institute	Fiennes Inst. Plaisance	
G. Hodoul C. M. ...	Nurse do.	„	
E. Mathiot ...	Head Male Attendant	Lunatic Asylum S. Mahé	
V. Payet C.M. ...	Head Female Attendant	do	
C. Collie C. M. ...	Nurse	Cottage Hospital Praslin.	

Birth rate during 1933	per thousand	28.57
Death rate	„ „ „ „	12.04

AGES AT WHICH DEATH HAS OCCURRED.

Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		6 to 70 years		70 to 100 years		Over 100 years		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
43	24	15	18	92	72	38	42	1	1	189	157
67		33		164		80		2		346	

TABLE IV.

Meteorological Returns for 1933.

1933		Temperature								Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks.
Months		*Barometer Pressure in inch	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Relative Humidity	Directions of Wind	Average force	Deaths per month		
January	...	29.933	135		83.5	75.9	7.6	79.7	21.24	83.0	NW.	6.0	38		
February	...	29.916	136		84.3	78.1	6.2	81.2	1.23	73.0	NW.	5.9	31		
March	...	29.925	135		84.7	78.3	6.4	81.5	8.16	71.4	NW.	7.7	26		
April	...	29.940	137		86.1	79.0	7.1	82.5	2.02	70.6	NW.	5.8	30		
May	...	29.935	131		83.7	79.0	4.7	81.3	4.57	72.5	SSE.	8.3	27		
June	...	29.977	127		82.7	76.9	5.8	79.8	4.85	75.8	SE.	12.5	28		
July	...	30.016	127		80.4	76.7	3.7	78.5	1.25	74.6	SE.	16.3	24		
August	...	30.003	127		80.5	75.7	4.8	78.1	.84	73.8	SE.	15.6	23		
September	...	30.011	124		81.2	74.7	6.5	77.9	10.94	74.6	SE.	16.0	25		
October	...	29.989	133		82.9	77.1	5.8	80.0	2.19	74.6	ESE.	11.3	32		
November	...	29.959	129		83.1	76.9	6.2	80.0	11.68	75.3	ESE.	7.0	32		
December	...	29.937	131		82.7	75.7	7.0	79.2	10.77	74.0	NW.	7.3	30		

TABLE V.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1933 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.		Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933.	Remarks.
			Admissions	Deaths			
<i>Epidemic Endemic and Infectious Diseases.</i>							
Dengue Fever	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dysentery Amb.	...	1	15	...	16	...	
Erysipelas	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Gumma	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Influenza	...	...	15	...	15	...	
Malaria Subtertian	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Malaria Perniceous	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Puerperal fever	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Septicaemia	...	...	2	1	2	...	
Syphilis	...	...	26	2	26	...	
Tetanus	...	...	3	1	3	...	
Tuberculosis	...	...	14	1	14	...	
„ Knee	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Venereal diseases	...	...	15	...	15	2	
<i>General Diseases not Mentioned above.</i>							
Arthritis	...	1	12	...	13	...	
Adenitis	...	1	8	...	9	...	
Asthenia	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Anaemia	...	...	3	...	3	1	
Abortion threatened	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Alcoholic poisoning	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Beri-Beri	...	...	7	1	7	...	
Carcinoma Rectum	...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Stomach	...	...	1	1	1	...	
„ Uterine	...	...	4	1	4	...	
Dentigenous	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Diabetes	...	...	4	...	4	...	
„ Abscess	...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Gangrene	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Gangrene of thigh	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Lipoma	...	...	2	...	2	...	
New Growths various	...	1	7	...	8	1	
Rheumatism	...	1	7	...	8	1	
Tonsillitis	...	...	4	...	4	...	
<i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of Senses.</i>							
Concussion	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Cataract	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dementia Praecox	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hemiplegia	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocephalus	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Ion. Ophthalmia	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Mental Debility	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Melancholia	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Meningitis	...	...	2	1	2	...	
Mastoiditis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Neuralgic pain	...	...	6	...	6	...	
Otitis Media	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Otorrhoea	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Sciatica	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Carried forward	...	5	201	12	206	5	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1933 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.		Rema ning in Hospital at end of 1932.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Rema ining in Hospital at end of 1933.	Remarks.
			Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	...	5	201	12	206	5	
<i>Affections of the Circulatory system.</i>							
Ascites	...	1	2	...	3	...	
Aortic Regurgitation	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Art. Rheumatism	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Cardiac failure	...	...	3	...	3	1	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	3	1	3	...	
Epilepsy	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Endocarditis	...	...	9	2	9	...	
Epistaxis	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Hæmatemesis	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Hæmoptysis	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Heart Block	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Melanemia	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Meningo Eucephalitis	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Myocarditis	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Myelitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Toxæmia Gonococcal	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Tachycardia	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Varicose Veins	...	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Affections of the Respiratory System.</i>							
Asthma	...	...	13	...	13	...	
Bronchitis	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pleurisy	...	...	4	...	4	...	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>							
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Appendicitis	...	...	9	...	9	1	
„ Abscess	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Colic	...	1	9	...	10	...	
Cholangitis	...	...	5	1	5	...	
Dental Abscess	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Enteritis	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Fistula in Ano	...	...	10	...	10	1	
Fæcal Impaction	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Gastritis	...	...	6	...	6	...	
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Helmintiasis	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Hepatitis	...	...	9	...	9	1	
Hernia	...	1	18	...	19	...	
„ Strangulated	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Indigestion	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Peritonitis	...	...	3	2	3	...	
<i>Diseases of the Genito Urinary System.</i>							
Albuminuria	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Caruncle Urethral	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	...	8	380	20	388	9	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1933 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ..	8	380	20	388	9	
<i>Diseases of the Genito Urinary System.—Ctd.)</i>						
Cystitis	9	...	9	...	
Cyst of cord	2	...	2	...	
Dysmenorrhoea	4	...	4	...	
Ectopic Gestation	1	...	1	...	
Endometritis	2	...	2	...	
Fibrosis Uteri	1	...	1	...	
Fibroid Uterine ..	1	15	...	16	...	
Hydrocele ..	1	4	...	5	...	
Hæmaturia	1	...	1	...	
Mastitis	3	...	3	...	
Metritis	1	...	1	...	
Nephritis	2	...	2	...	
„ Colic	2	...	2	...	
Orchitis and Orchidectomy...	1	10	...	11	1	
Ovaritis	11	...	11	...	
Ovarian Cyst	1	...	1	...	
Prostate Enlarged	4	...	4	...	
Paraphimosis	6	...	6	...	
Prolapsus Uterine	1	...	1	...	
Proctitis	1	...	1	...	
Renal Colic	3	...	3	...	
Retention of Urine ..	1	8	...	9	...	
Salpingitis	6	...	6	...	
Stricture Urethral ..	2	14	...	16	1	
Uræmia	2	2	2	...	
Vaginal fistula	1	...	1	...	
„ Hæmorrhage	1	...	1	...	
Urethritis	1	...	1	1	
<i>Afections of the Skin and cellular tissues.</i>						
Abscess ..	2	54	...	56	2	
Bursitis	1	...	1	...	
Carbuncle	1	...	1	...	
Cellulitis	4	...	4	...	
Herpes	2	...	2	...	
Nævus	1	...	1	...	
Psoriasis	3	...	3	...	
Sebaceous Cyst	2	...	2	...	
Synovitis	5	...	5	...	
Sinusitis	1	...	1	1	
Ulcers ..	2	30	...	32	1	
Whitlow	3	...	3	...	
<i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion.</i>						
Osteomyelitis of Tibia	1	...	1	...	
Periostitis of Tibia	1	...	1	...	
<i>Afections of Old Age.</i>						
Senile Decay	4	...	4	...	
Carried forward ...	18	610	22	628	16	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1933 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.			Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932.	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933.	Remarks
				Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	...	18	610	22	628	16		
<i>Affections produced by external Causes.</i>								
Burns	...	...	8	...	8	2		
Dislocations	...	...	5	...	5	...		
Fractures	...	2	18	...	20	3		
Injuries	...	1	40	1	41	1		
<i>Ill-Defined.</i>								
Observations	...	2	6	...	8	2		
Malingering	...	...	2	...	2	...		
Hospital cases	...	23	689	23	712	24		
Maternity cases	...	4	233	...	237	11		
Grand Total	...	27	922	23	949	35		

TABLE V.

Return of patients treated at the Dispensaries.

Month.	Seychelles Hospital		Anse Royale.		Praslin.		Total.
	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
January ...	69	273	30	27	30	25	454
February ...	115	432	36	36	23	19	661
March ...	109	403	33	33	18	14	610
April ...	86	267	25	36	18	16	448
May ...	93	371	27	39	14	24	568
June ...	80	264	31	50	20	21	466
July ...	96	337	55	47	19	15	569
August ...	86	247	47	88	11	11	490
September ...	37	92	46	71	17	17	280
October ...	41	125	71	56	26	23	342
November ...	42	110	149	64	3	17	385
December ...	51	105	90	88	51	51	436
Total ...	905	3,026	640	635	250	253	5,709

Result of Cases treated at the Seychelles Hospital.

Sexes	Remainir g in Hospital at the end of 192 .	Admitted during 192	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remainin at the end of 192 .	Total.
Males ...	18	363	381	256	57	24	17	26	380
Females ...	9	559	568	486	41	27	6	9	569
Total ...	27	922	949	742	98	51	23	35	949

